

Les phrasal verbs

Fiche grammaire

L'essentiel à savoir pour le TOEIC

On utilise souvent des verbes avec les mots suivants :

in	on	up	away	round	about	over	by
out	off	down	back	through	along	forward	

Ainsi, *look out / get on / take off / run away* etc... sont des *phrasal verbs*.

Dans ce cas, le second mot donne souvent un **sens spécial** au verbe.

Ex. n°1 : *break* = casser, mais *break down* = tomber en panne

Ex. n°2 : *take* = prendre, mais *take off* = enlever, retirer, décoller

Le tableau ci-dessous ne constitue pas une liste exhaustive des *phrasal verbs*, mais plutôt de ceux qui figurent parmi **les plus récurrents au TOEIC**

verbe	traduction	verbe	traduction
<i>blow up</i>	exploser	<i>put up with</i>	tolérer
<i>break down</i>	tomber en panne	<i>run for</i>	être candidat
<i>bring back</i>	rapporter	<i>run away</i>	fuir, s'enfuir
<i>bring up</i>	élever (un enfant)	<i>run out</i>	être à court, manquer de
<i>brush up</i>	rafraîchir (des connaissances)	<i>set off</i>	partir
<i>buy out</i>	racheter (une entreprise)	<i>set up</i>	fonder, créer (une entreprise)
<i>call off</i>	annuler	<i>slow down</i>	ralentir, freiner
<i>carry on</i>	continuer, poursuivre	<i>sort out</i>	régler, trouver une solution
<i>carry out</i>	effectuer, mener à bien	<i>stand up</i>	se lever (quand on était assis)
<i>catch up</i>	rattraper son retard	<i>switch/turn on</i>	allumer (la lumière, ...)
<i>come off</i>	se détacher, se démarquer	<i>switch/turn off</i>	éteindre (la lumière, ...)
<i>close/shut down</i>	fermer (entreprise, boutique, ...)	<i>give back</i>	rendre
<i>drop/call in</i>	passer voir quelqu'un	<i>give up</i>	abandonner
<i>eat up</i>	tout manger	<i>give away</i>	distribuer
<i>fill in</i>	remplir un questionnaire	<i>go ahead</i>	avancer, poursuivre
<i>find out</i>	réaliser, s'apercevoir	<i>grow up</i>	grandir
<i>fix up</i>	organiser (une réunion, ...)	<i>keep on</i>	continuer à
<i>get by</i>	s'en sortir, réussir	<i>lay off</i>	licencier
<i>Get off</i>	Descendre (d'un bus, ...)	<i>look up</i>	chercher (dictionnaire, ...)
<i>get over</i>	se remettre de, surmonter	<i>make out</i>	comprendre, saisir le sens
<i>make up</i>	inventer (une histoire, ...)	<i>pay back</i>	rembourser
<i>move in</i>	emménager	<i>pick up</i>	ramasser
<i>move out</i>	déménager	<i>take off</i>	retirer, enlever, décoller
<i>point out</i>	souligner, mettre l'accent sur	<i>take up</i>	se mettre à (sport, activité, ...)
<i>pull down</i>	abaisser	<i>throw away</i>	jeter
<i>push back</i>	repousser	<i>turn down</i>	refuser
<i>push off</i>	reporter	<i>turn/show up</i>	arriver, apparaître
<i>put away</i>	ranger	<i>wake up</i>	(se) réveiller
<i>put on</i>	mettre (un vêtement, ...)	<i>write down</i>	noter

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Exercices d'application

Exercice 1 – Cherchez dans le dictionnaire un verbe anglais synonyme de ceux-ci :

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|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Call off | 6. Point out |
| 2. Carry on | 7. Give up |
| 3. Find out | 8. Give away |
| 4. Get by | 9. Go back |
| 5. Make up | 10. Lay off |

Exercice 2 – Complétez les phrases suivantes à l'aide d'un *phrasal verb* à la forme voulue :

1. There are rumors that management is going to about one-third of the staff.
2. We can't making a decision. We have waited too long.
3. We have no choice but to with our competitors if we want to survive.
4. She said she would an appointment with them as soon as possible.
5. I've always dreamt of my own business.
6. Please call the supplier quickly. We'll soon of stationery.
7. We were all ready to but at the last minute, Mike realized that he had forgotten his cell phone.
8. The survey that a lot of people still don't even know how to a computer.
9. Just don't I'm sure you'll pass the TOEIC if you working hard.
10. I in a truly remote place in South Carolina. You wouldn't believe how bored I could get sometimes...

Exercice 3 – Complete this news article about a company called Mitsuka.

Put in the following words: *fallen behind, fell through, fight off, laying off, put forward, sort out, step down, taking over, taken on* (attention: certains de ces verbes ne figurent pas dans la fiche de grammaire):

Mitsuka CEO has put forward a new project designed to (1) the firm's problems. It is only twelve months since Mitsuka tried to reinforce its position by (2) Plastron. But the deal (3), and Plastron managed to (4) Mitsuka's attempts to buy them out. Since then Mitsuka has performed rather poorly and has (5) in the race for market share. Managing director Simon Curtis has had to (6), and John Mc Gregor has (7) the task of rescuing the company. There are fears that the new plans will mean (8) staff in order to cut expenditure.